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They had four children, one son and three daughters.

He was a businessman, Church leader, and seminary teacher in Heber City, Utah.

Harold H. Smith came to Wasatch County in August of 1941, as a teacher in the LDS seminary program. He served in that institution a total of 11 years, nine of which as principal. Upon leaving the Church system, he devoted his full time as president and manager of the Heber City Exchange Company. In that capacity he has been a forward-looking merchant and has kept this oldest of Wasatch County businesses a progressing and growing institution.

Mr. Smith served a term on the Heber City Council and was instrumental in the building of Heber Valley Airport and in the passing of zoning ordinances in the city. During his period of service the first asphalt paving of the city streets was done, the water mains of the city enlarged, and the Wasatch Recreation Assn. was created.

Mr. Smith served on the Wasatch County Fair Board several years and was executive secretary of the county celebration of the Utah State Centennial Committee. He was a member of the Heber Lions Club for 10 years, serving as its club president, zone chairman and deputy district governor. He has served several terms as a director of the Wasatch-Summit Knife and Fork Club and as club president for two years. He was one of the organizers of the Wasatch Chamber of Commerce and has served a

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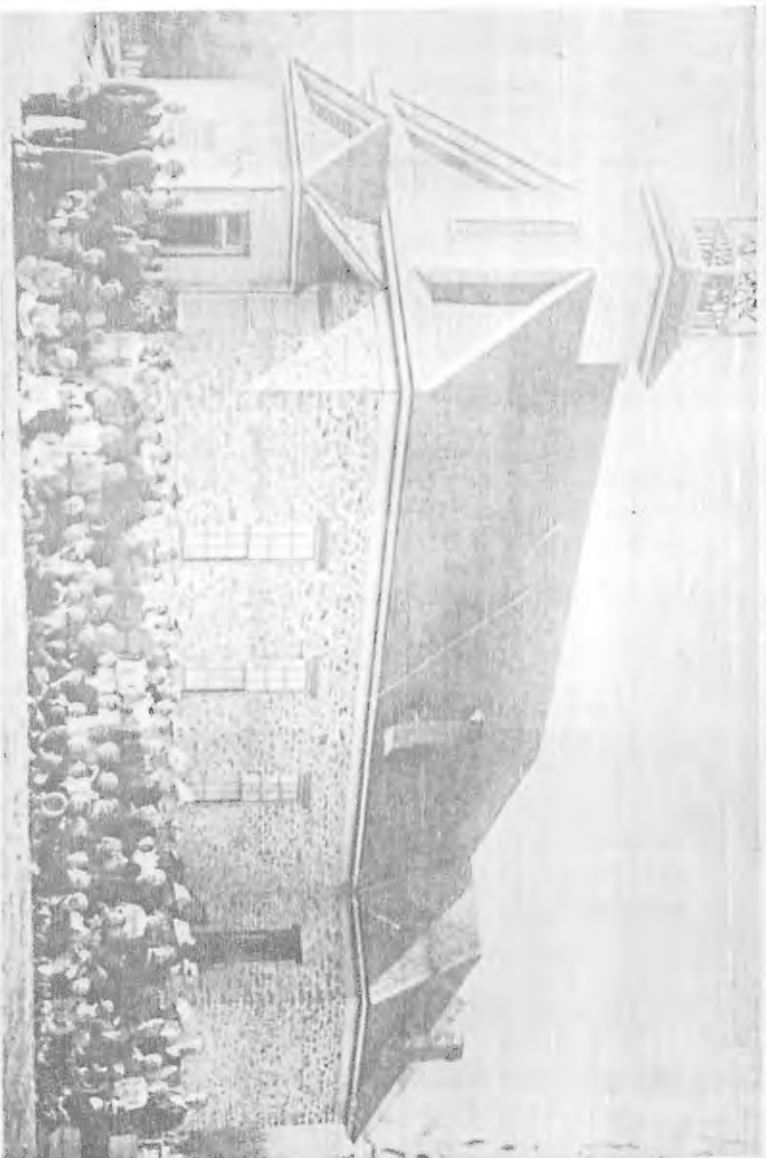
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The Charleston Amusement Hall, which became the Church house and school during the 1890's, and served the Charleston Ward until it burned down in 1949.

and other organizations of the ward to help build up the Church as a benefit to its members.

Missionary service to the world in spreading the good news of the Gospel has been important to members of the Charleston Ward. Even though the ward is small, 72 missionaries have been called to the labor from the ward and have served in nearly every mission field in the world.

Education has been prized by Charleston residents, and the establishment of schools was given much attention by early settlers.

When the community was re-settled after the Black Hawk Indian disturbances in 1867, William Chatwin taught school in a log home. William Wright also taught school for several winters in George Brown's home, as well as the homes of William Bagley and the McAfee's.

School sessions were held only three months during the winter, and the tuition was \$1 a month or \$3 for the season, payable by the parents in eggs, butter, vegetables, hay or anything they could spare. Cash payments were rare.

John Brown, a poor man, but possessing a good education, taught school in Charleston beginning about 1872. By 1873 the community was ready to build a school house and the labor began. George Smith and Nymphas C. Murdock are reported to have gone to Salt Lake City to purchase doors and windows for the school. In the one-room frame structure, the desks were long boards hung on hinges, so they could be let down or raised up and allow the room to be used for socials or other purposes. The girls sat around the outside of the room. In the center was a long bench and table at which the boys sat.

Teachers in this school in addition to Mr. Brown included Richard Nuttall and J. R. Murdock. The first teachers from outside the valley came to Charleston in 1887. They were J. R. Terry from Draper in Salt Lake valley and a Miss Coats from Wisconsin.



The Charleston Elementary School constructed in 1902 and still in use.

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